

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th January 1913.

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Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 16th November 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna"	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das; Hindu, Karmokar; age 28 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brahmin, age 49 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaisi"	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati"	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaisi"	Bolepur (Birbhum)	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Suri (Do.)	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	900
9	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut"	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chandhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 6 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha."	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 750
13	"Oharumihir"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha."	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	80
15	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kshetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Prakas"	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	80
18	"Dhruva Tara"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
19	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaisini"	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	.....
21	"Gaud Dut"	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
22	"Hindu Ranjika"	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Rasimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
23	"Hinduethan"	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
24	"Hitavad"	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Denshkar	20,000 to 30,000
25	"Hitavarta"	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
26	"Islam Rabi"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
27	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
28	"Jasohar"	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chandhuri; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
29	"Jyoti"	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,500 to 2,000
30	"Kalyan"	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	BENGALI—conold.				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin; age 68 years ...	500
32	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 61 years ...	350
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	440
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	Jitto ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years ...	400
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque ...	4,000 to 5,000
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
39	"Murahidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years ...	200
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee ...	1,500 to 3,000
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ...	500
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ...	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha ...	200
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years ...	330
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years ...	300
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	500
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Munshi Muhammad Ali Mear, Musalman, age 53 years ...	200
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	618
49	"Pretikar" ...	Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ...	500
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Rajsekti" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years ...	110
52	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do. ...	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years ...	1500
53	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years ...	200
54	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Hara Sarkar Mitra, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	300
55	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ...	500 to 800
56	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years ...	500
57	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
58	"Sanskodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
59	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	200
60	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
61	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Arinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
62	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 year ...	.....
63	"Suraj" ...	Pabna ...	Do.
64	"The Calcutta Advertiser" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.
65	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—consolid.				
66	"Tippera Hitalshi"	Tippera	Weekly	Kamatiya Kuma Singha, Brahmo, age 23 year	700
67	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years	500 to 600
68	"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 years.	1,000
	HINDI.				
69	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
70	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	Ambika Prasad Bajpai	About 4,000
71	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpai Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45 ; (2) Panchcowri Banerji, age 50, Brahmin.	300
72	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad Banis	400
73	"Bihar Patrika"	Chapra	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
74	"Birbharat"	Calcutta	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
75	"Chandra Vanshiya Bawan Hitekari."	Dinapore	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
76	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
77	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years	1,500
78	"Lakshmi"	Gaya	Monthly	Mahadeo Parsad, age 38 years	200
79	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	B. K. Tebriwalla, Hindu, Agarwalla, age 41 years	500
80	"Narad"	Chapra	Daily ... ..	.....	.....
81	"Narad"	Do.	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
82	"Siksha"	Bankipore	Do.	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin	200
83	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Pandit Joganand Kumar	600
84	"Teli Samachar"	Bar	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
85	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Weekly	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin	400
	URDU.				
86	"Al-Hilal"	Calcutta	Do.	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Muhammadan, age about 27 years.	1,000
87	"Al Modabbir"	Patna	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
88	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Do.	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years	500
89	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta	Weekly and bi-weekly,	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 42 years	1,000
90	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
91	"Ittihad"	Bihar	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
92	"Star of India"	Arrah	Do.	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years	657
	PERSIAN.				
93	"Hablul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiab Muhammadan, age 61 years	1,000
	URIA.				
94	"Garjatbasini"	Talchar State	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years	In Orissa.
95	"Sambalpur Hitalshini."	Deogarh	Do.	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years	Do.
96	"Samvad Vahaka"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years	400
97	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Do.	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen Hindu, Tamli, age 50 years	450
98	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Hridaykesh Pandey, Kavita	500
99	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do.	Gouri Sankar Ray	1,200

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 16th November 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Bharat Chitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	.....	.....

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE Nayak [Calcutta] of the 24th December writes that the annoyance caused by too zealous surveillance on the part of police spies is the root of much mischief. Men subjected to this surveillance are marked down as criminals, shut out from service, from family and from friends, and ultimately driven to desperation, they resort to serious crimes which may bring their unhappy existence to an end. It is no use catching hold of these men who are merely the tools. The police lack the capacity to seize hold of the real miscreants who finance and organise these causes. Criminals nowadays have many of them got their wits sharpened by education, so the police too must be improved in its general level of intelligence.

NAYAK,
Dec. 24th, 1912.

2. The **Hitavadi** [Calcutta] of the 27th December quotes from the *Medini Bandhav* a report of an outrage to which one Gobinda Chandra Singha, of Ballabhpur, was lately subjected while in the Midnapore Hospital. He had been here for 10 or 15 days, when on the night of the 2nd December last, two ruffians came and held him down and relieved him of a purse containing 7 or 8 rupees. The Assistant Surgeon, on being told of the matter the next morning, simply advised Gobinda to inform the thana people, which he did. Let the authorities inquire into this matter promptly.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

3. The **Bangavasi** [Calcutta] of the 28th December draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the case of one Kailash Chandra Chakravarti, formerly a Sub-Inspector of Police in Eastern Bengal, who was obliged to resign service in December 1911 by the persistent refusal on the part of his superiors in office to grant him any leave or transfer him to a healthy station during his illness. Subsequent to the resignation, Kailash Chandra submitted a petition to Lord Carmichael relating his case. To this petition he received a reply from the Private Secretary to His Excellency to the effect that it had been forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government and that any further correspondence should be addressed to this officer. On this he wrote two letters to the Chief Secretary, one in May and another in August. But as yet he has received no reply to any of them.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

4. The **Mohammadi** [Calcutta] of the 27th December publishes a contradiction of what was said in the *Hitavadi* of the 29th November (?) last about the prevalence of an anti-Hindu feeling among the Musalmans of Ullapara within the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

5. The **Khulnavasi** [Khulna] of the 28th December publishes a complaint that on the night of Wednesday, the 18th December last, the Rivers Steam Navigation Company's steamer the *Ailla* bore down on a fishing boat containing two men, Jogendra Patra and Umesh Patra, on the river near Simbulbari village in thana Asasuni. The men on the boat made signals to the serang of the steamer by holding out lights (it was about 3 A.M. at the time), but the latter resolutely held on his course, capsizing the boat, one of the occupants of which got severely wounded in consequence. The matter should draw the notice of the District Magistrate.

KHULNAVASI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

6. The **Bangavasi** [Calcutta] of the 28th December quotes a paragraph from the *Charu Mihir* newspaper of Mymensingh, in which it is alleged that recently the Magistrate of Mymensingh actually insulted a Deputy Magistrate in open court, because the latter had granted adjournment in a case in his own court.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

The Calcutta Small Cause Court
and the Bengal Chamber of
Commerce.

7. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th December hopes that the representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of delay in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes in deciding law-suits will be carefully considered by the authorities.

SUVARNAVANIK,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

8. The *Suvarnavanik* [Calcutta] of the 28th December supports the Chamber's suggestion to increase the number of Judges in the Court and hopes that Government

Ibid.

will accept it. The paper, moreover, suggests the recruitment of new Judges from the Small Cause Court bar.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

9. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th December also strongly supports the memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in favour of appointing an additional Judge in

Ibid.

the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

CHARU MIHIR,
Dec. 24th, 1912.

10. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th December writes that Judges often find jurors giving perverse or stupid verdicts in this country. This is no fault of the

Jury lists—a suggestion.

system, but of the men. Educated men are often excluded from the jury lists, which are made up of ignorant and illiterate men who cannot understand a Judge's charge and cannot weigh evidence. Let steps be taken to fill the jury lists henceforth with educated men. At present jurors get some fees, and the hope of this profit tempts many ignorant men to pay bribes to get enrolled as jurors.

(c)—Jails.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Dec. 18th, 1912.

11. Referring to the suicide of a convict named Sarat Chandra Das in the Andamans as reported in the *Bengalee* newspaper, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of

Suicide in the Andamans.

the 18th December says:—

After the occurrence of two cases of suicide and a case of insanity in quick succession among the convicts in the Andamans, the Government should not remain indifferent to the state of things prevailing in the penal settlement. The relatives and countrymen of Sarat Chandra want to know why he committed suicide.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

The Eden Girls' School at
Dacca.

12. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th December publishes a letter complaining that the Parsee lady, who is Superintendent of the Eden Girls' School boarding-house at Dacca, behaves towards such of the lady teachers of the school as reside at this boarding-house in such a harsh and improper manner that many of them have been compelled one by one to give up residing at the boarding-house. This means a good deal of expense, which many of them can but ill afford. The matter should be noticed by the School Committee, on which there are men like Messrs. Beatson Bell and Ananda Chandra Ray.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

A complaint against the Prin-
cipal of the Calcutta Madrasa.

13. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th December publishes the following complaint against Mr. Harley, the Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa:—

Mr. Harley having ordered a graduate boarder of the Elliott Hostel, named M. A. Mannan, to leave the hostel on the ground of ill-behaviour, the latter prayed to be informed of the definite charge against him and to be allowed to be heard in defence, but to no effect. At this, the other boarders of the Elliott and Baker Hostels were greatly grieved and they went to Mr. Harley's residence with a petition to reconsider Mannan's case. This so much incensed Mr. Harley that he ordered them to go out, and when in spite of this the students continued their entreaty, he had them expelled by his *durwan*, after calling them "black savages." This was undoubtedly most unbecoming and hateful conduct on the part of a highly placed white officer of the Education Department. Government will do well to transfer such a haughty and arrogant officer to the Police Department.

14. The *Vartavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 21st December has a letter suggesting the appointment of a Persian and Arabic teacher in the Ranaghat High English School. The school is now financially very well off and can therefore well afford the extra expense involved in this appointment.

VARTAVAHA,
Dec. 21st, 1912.

Wanted a teacher of Arabic and Persian for a high school.

15. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 27th December writes that there has been for some time past established at Lakhuria, in the Mangalkot thana, a middle English school which has been of great benefit to the local people.

PRASUN,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

Wanted inspection for a new middle English school.

The officers of the Education Department have not, however, so far come to inspect the school, in spite of repeated petitions for that purpose to the Burdwan District Board. This is a great pity.

16. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th December says:—

SAMAY,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

Mr. S. K. Dutt, of the Sibpur Engineering College.

Mr. S. K. Dutt, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Sibpur College, has resigned service because he saw that there was no prospect for him to rise to the Indian Educational Service. What wonder is there that his claims to promotion to the Indian Service should be ignored, when even the claims of a man like Dr. P. C. Ray are being equally treated! It is a matter for the serious consideration of the Government. If this state of things continues, meritorious Indians will refuse to take service in the Education Department. Generally, ordinary English graduates get high posts in the Indian Educational service, which are, however, denied to really brilliant and meritorious Indians. How long will this distinction of colour be observed in the service?

17. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th December, in referring to the recently published list of examiners at the

BASUMATI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

The Calcutta University examiners.

Calcutta University, writes:—

Professor Gauri Sankar De and Professor Adhar Chandra Mukerjee are Head Examiners respectively in Mathematics and History for the Matriculation Examination this year also. Sir Ashutosh, who gratifies all the wishes of his adherents, has been giving these gentlemen these particular examinerships for the last 10 or 12 years successively. Many examiners have obtained promotion from the Matriculation to the Intermediate or B.A. Examination. The worthy new examiner Babu Hemendra-prasad Ghosh has thus been promoted from a Matriculation to an Intermediate examinership this year. But Gaurisankar and Adhar Chandra never in all their lives have received or have accepted any such promotion. Who will unfold this mystery? Are these two gentlemen alone in all India fit for these two examinerships? The University imports examiners from Europe. Are there no Gaurisankars and Adhar Chandras in Europe even? God forbid, but if these lucky devotees of Ashutosh were to die, will the examinations in these two subjects also cease? Will no other mathematician or historian on earth have an opportunity of practising his hand at setting questions for the Calcutta University Matriculation? Gauri Babu has a book on Arithmetic and Adhar Babu one on History. And we hear that examinees buy books written by paper-setters. Is it not unfair, therefore, to appoint as examiners men who have books on those subjects which they are to examine, and that not for one or two years but for 12 years in succession? Will not some member of Council put a question on this subject?

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd December writes thus in reference

NAYAK,
Dec. 22nd, 1912.

The proposed Kalighat improvements.

to the letter which lately appeared in the *Statesman* defending the proposed sanitary improvements at Kalighat against local opposition:—

Stupid fellows, blinded by self-interest, when a brute impulse overtakes them, lose all sense of right and wrong. The *Statesman*, the lamp of Chowringhee, still burns because of official and municipal oil, and hence is bound to publish letters like this, which are unworthy of a reply, because they are the outcome of wilful perversity. Let Government undertake any sanitary improvements it likes, only let them be carried out in consistence with our

usages and religious susceptibilities. Unless Tolly's Nulla is purified, cholera epidemics among Kalighat pilgrims will never cease. Before houses are demolished and roads opened up, this necessary reform should be executed. Many thanks to the *Indian Daily News* for its attitude in this matter.

PALLIVARTA,
Dec. 24th, 1912.

19. Referring to the question of improving the condition of rivers in Bengal, a correspondent of the *Pallavarta* [Bongong] of the 24th December fully supports the scheme of reopening the silted-up sources of rivers and preventing the steeping of jute and the throwing of branches of trees by fishermen in them. The condition of the rivers Nandanga and Harikar, within the Bongong subdivision of the Jessore district, has become extremely bad since the construction of railway bridges over them. A dredging of the silted-up portions of the rivers has become necessary. Again, both the rivers fall into the Pellapol Baor, which, in its turn, falls into the Ichhamati river. The mouth of Pellapol Baor has silted up. It is of primary importance that it should be reopened. The sources of the Nandanga and Harikar rivers have silted up. If, however, they can be connected with each other, the condition of the rivers may be improved. Long ago it was proposed to connect the silted-up source of the Nandanga river with the Ichhamati, but the proposal was never carried out.

Improvement of rivers within the Bongong subdivision.

20. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th December combats the idea that the sanitary improvement of rural Bengal will be promoted by the spread of education and the knowledge of hygienic rules among the masses. While not deprecating by any means the benefits of education, it has got to be recognised that the problem is essentially one of funds. The cultivator may be taught that it is bad to bathe in dirty water, but there is only one tank in the village full of dirty water, and where is he to go for his bath? He really cannot help himself. So long as people are thus financially badly off, what will mere education do? If the problem is to be seriously tackled, let Government cut down its expenditure in all possible directions and apply the surplus so obtained to providing a pure water-supply and adequate drainage for the villages in Bengal. Let the Road-cess Fund at any rate be made available for these purposes. Here is the real solution of the problem, and not in preaching self-help or asking for popular co-operation. The Greek and Italian peasants were not ignorant, but still malaria decimated their villages. In Bengal, the prospect of the future for the villages makes one shudder—the entire Bengali race is threatened with utter extinction, unless Government takes up the question for prompt solution.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

Sanitation in Bengal villages.

21. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th December says that, while failure of crops in the last two years on account of drought has impoverished the inhabitants of Sodpur and the neighbouring villages within the Barrackpore subdivision, a virulent outbreak of malaria is on the point of reducing them to the condition of starvation. Poor cultivators are being obliged to borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest from Kabuli money-lenders in order to pay fees of doctors, prices of medicines, and so forth. These doctors, moreover, are almost all quacks, who are making people take poison in the name of medicine. A fisherman, for instance, has turned into a doctor, and a hut-builder into a *kaviraj*. Under the circumstances, Government is prayed to send competent doctors and *kavirajes* to the locality, and through them distribute medicine among the suffering population.

NAYAK,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

Malaria in Sodpur and neighbouring villages.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

CHARU MIHIR,
Dec. 24th, 1912.

22. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th December publishes a contributed article on "Settlement operations and Landholders," which may be thus summarised:—

Settlement operations and landholders.

Settlement Officers often have an idea that settlement operations are undertaken to benefit the raiyats and they express regret that, as a matter of fact, it is the zamindars who profit thereby. If such views be general among

Settlement Officers, landholders are bound to be losers. For Settlement Officers have the authority to fix fair and equitable rents, and they can in doing so go against the provision of the law regarding the enhancement of rents. As a matter of fact they did set aside many enhancements of rent amicably agreed to between zamindar and tenant, when disposing of cases under section 105 at Jamalpore before the *Puja*. Whether this is legal or not remains to be seen. In the meantime it is strange that though enhancements of 2 annas per rupee agreed to amicably are being rejected, occasionally enhancements of 8 annas per rupee even are being granted by the Settlement Officers under section 105 as "fair and equitable." How can a rate which is held unfair enhancement, though agreed to mutually, be exceeded and yet be held fair and equitable by the Settlement Courts?

Landholders have been allowed an enhancement of 1 anna to the rupee for the rise in prices of food-grains, but the enhancement should have been 2 annas per rupee instead of 1 anna. In the meantime the value of landed property is declining since settlement operations began. The reason is that the ratio of profit made by the raiyat to the rent paid by him to the zamindar has during the past 3 years steadily altered in favour of the raiyat, because of the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee. At the present time justice to the landholder requires that the rent to be paid by the raiyat should be regulated by the prices of jute rather than the prices of food-grains, for jute is the staple crop he cultivates in these parts. Anyway, even though these suggestions are not accepted, Settlement Officers in deciding what is a fair and equitable rent should remember that the landholders are badly off, financially speaking, because of the decline in the value of the rupee and the rise in the prices of food-grains and other necessities of life.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

23. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th December says that on the 17th idem a European gentleman, an officer of the Government Archaeological Department, wantonly assaulted the Station Master of the Kalna station on the Hoochly-Katwa Railway, on a flimsy pretext. The Station Master brought the matter to the notice of the railway authorities, but received no reply up to the 20th. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

(h)—*General.*

24. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th December writes thus in reference to the recent official *communiqué* regarding an apology tendered to Government by the Raja of Narajole for aspersions made on certain Midnapore officials:—

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

Verily the whole country stands astounded at this apology. The Raja of Narajole is one of the most eminent zamindars in Midnapore. Why did he knowingly join a disloyal agitation and undergo all this harassment for a long time in consequence thereof? And why has he apologised for it at this distance of time? All this trouble might have been avoided if he had apologised at the outset. Had he then obtained his release by such an apology, the entire country would have been spared the anguish and indignation which the report of his sufferings evoked. The Raja was charged under section 6 of the Explosives Act, *i.e.*, with conspiracy to cause Mr. Weston's death by means of a bomb. The police arrested him after surrounding his palace. Thereafter he was taken like a common felon to Midnapore and lodged in the district jail, applications for bail having been necessarily rejected by the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge. It is unnecessary now to detail the manner of treatment which the Raja had to undergo while in *hajut*. In one single small cell he had to take his meals and to perform all the offices of nature—there was no separate room provided for him to sleep in. It was very hot at the time in Midnapore and the high temperature put the Raja

to very great inconvenience, but he was not allowed the use even of a hand-punkha. This is what he said himself at the time. He also said that he paid Rs. 24,000 as bribe to the police. These were the facts set forth in an appeal to the High Court, and ultimately when his case had been heard he was acquitted. The Advocate-General withdrew the charges against him. It is therefore a serious puzzle why after all this he should now publicly apologise.

It appears from the newspapers that immediately before the King-Emperor's visit to Calcutta last year, the Raja of Narajole interviewed the local officials to have all ill-feeling between himself and them removed. And they, it is said, suggested the tender of a written apology. He at first declined, primarily because he was innocent, and also because by declaring that the charges against the officials were false, he would run the risk of being prosecuted for perjury. Next he submitted a petition to the Government of India stating that the local officials were annoying him seriously and praying that he might be permitted to participate in welcoming the King-Emperor. This petition proved useless. He was not invited to the Durbar festivities, and it is said attempts were made to deprive him of his privileges as a holder of the title of Raja. It is also said that Mr. S. K. Agasti has arranged as a middleman to get this apology from the Raja. Time will reveal the truth. In the meantime we are really amazed to see all this foregoing statement in the papers. If they are correct, why does Government accept an unwilling apology? The Narajole Raja is at the present moment in serious trouble, and it would seem that even by thus presenting an apology, his anxieties would not end. May God bless him!

BIRBHUMVASI,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

25. The apology tendered by the Raja of Narajola to the Government, writes the *Birbhumvasi* [Rampur Hât] of the 26th December, has astounded us. It follows from the apology that all the statements made by the Raja in law-courts and his complaints against officials were false. Neither the possession of the title of Raja, nor that of wealth, can make one possessed of manly strength of character. Alas, Bengal! What degradation has come upon you!

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

26. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th December quotes a paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which it is said that on the 27th November last, King Theebaw of Burma completed the 27th year of his political prisonership in India, and that if the Government of India does not even now think it proper to allow him to return to Burma, the strict surveillance under which he has been living so long ought now to be relaxed. The well-known Arabi Pasha was allowed to return to Egypt in his old age. Will not the British Government be gracious enough to grant to King Theebaw the same privilege of returning to his native land in this extreme old age?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th December is extremely glad to see the Government of India forbidding the use in official papers of the word "Native" for "Indians," and hopes that the example thus set by Government will induce officials as individuals to cease using this offensive word in conversation as well.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

28. The same paper dwells on the hardship caused to employés in the Government of India Printing Press now at Delhi by the failure of the authorities to provide quarters for them. The Press is situated in the Durbar area, while the employés live in the city and there are no cheap communications between the two places. Pending the completion of quarters for these employés, the Press might well have been left at Calcutta where it was.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

29. Anent the Delhi outrage, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th December writes:—

The Delhi outrage.

All Bengal has been thrown into a fury past control at the report of the attempt on the life of the statesman who saved

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

the Bengali nation from the jaws of death and has thereby secured for himself a high place in their affections. It was a terrible news, quite unexpected, for Bengalis were anxiously awaiting announcements from His Excellency on the occasion, calculated to do good to the country. It has been an indescribable shock to Bengalis to hear that the man who has fulfilled their most cherished desire should be sought to be assassinated. May God save His Excellency from all harm—this is our heartfelt prayer.

30. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th December writes:—

BASUMATI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

The most impossible has happened. That which could not be conceived even in dreams has come to pass. The popular and benevolent statesman who reunited Bengal has been injured by a murderous bomb-thrower. The political sky of India had of late been quite free from this small black cloud; the prospect was calm and pleasant. Lord Hardinge had displayed a love of the people by extending their political rights and introducing a policy of conciliation which had won him the respect and regard of all classes of the Indian population. And to think that even such a Viceroy should be the victim of an outrage like this! It has filled the heart of all India with indignation, anger, hate and shame. It is no exaggeration to say that all India has been cast into a gloom by the report of this horripilating incident. It is a cruel mockery of fate. It is fortunate that the attempt was unsuccessful so far as Lord and Lady Hardinge themselves were concerned. All the multitudinous population of India pray wholeheartedly to God that such injuries as His Excellency has suffered may soon be healed.

But this affair demolishes the hopes of the political future of India we were cherishing. The Anglo-Indian community is naturally grieved and somewhat upset by this affair. We can only say that our grief is no less than theirs. Only in our case, there is the added torment of shame. Let it not be forgotten, however, even amidst all this excitement, that it is the work of individuals or small classes which have caused all this grief to India. The present is not the time to discuss the views expressed by Anglo-Indian papers on this outrage. We shall, however, refer to one or two English criticisms.

The *Daily Telegraph*, for example, says:—

"The natural anger with which Englishmen heard the news is mingled with pride and bitter disappointment. We are thankful that the ceremony went forward, thus eloquently expressing what a native has called 'the inevitableness of the British Raj.' It is in such discipline that the strength of our administration lies, and deeply as we sympathise with the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, we have some reason to be proud to-day. We are bitterly disappointed at this reward for many liberal reforms of the past four years, and it seems to prove the continued existence of an intractable section requiring even more severe coercion than it has been our policy to apply in late years."

It is undeniable that the opinions expressed above are quite natural. But let it be remembered that there is no room for anger in the government of this great country. We can unhesitatingly assure the *Telegraph* that a liberal policy, though it may fail to conciliate a handful of anarchists, is bound to produce a beneficial effect on the population generally.

Luckily there are many English papers which even at this moment of excitement are displaying extraordinary calmness and foresight. Such a one is the *Daily News* which writes:—

"that hitherto neither isolated acts of violence nor even the terrorist conspiracy have been allowed to affect the policy of Government, and it was convinced that no thought of deviation will occur to Lord Hardinge for an instant."

So also the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Westminster Gazette*.

Herein lies the distinctive virtue of the English nation—they never lose their grasp of the principles which should govern their conduct even amidst a critical situation like this. In concluding we pray again for Lord Hardinge's speedy recovery, so that he may assume the reins of office again soon.

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th December writes thus:—

HITAVADI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

The auspicious visit of the King-Emperor to India last year and the august announcements made by His Imperial Majesty on the occasion evoked throughout the country an outbreak of loyalty unparalleled in recent history. There was

peace in the land and new visions of prosperity and advancement rose before the popular imagination. And now, ere yet a full year has elapsed since that auspicious occasion, a horrible incident has taken place at Delhi which will make our readers shudder in consternation, a feeling which will ere long give way to dire anger and anguish.

It is needless to say that this incident has filled the entire Indian public with indignation and anger. All agree in sympathising unanimously with Lord and Lady Hardinge and in proclaiming their hatred of and crying "shame" on the accursed coward who did this violent and evil deed under a hellish impulse of madness and lust of blood. Each man is asking the other, "What is this again which has happened?" Peace was in the land as the result of the King's grace and his Viceroy's liberalism. Why, again, should the country be blighted by unrest? Whose venomous and mischievous influence is it that has caused this to come about? Who is he who has cast this stain of infamy on loyal India by this evil deed?

It is not possible to reply to these queries offhand, so long as the real facts are not known. The report of this terrible affair has thrown us into utter grief, and we can only express our deep sympathy with the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge in the trouble which has overtaken them. We recall at this moment the many virtues, the liberalism and the skilful statesmanship of Lord Hardinge and the sweetness of character of his kindhearted consort. Certainly those among the people of India who hope for peace and happiness under the ægis of the British, who were filled with satisfaction and contentment to hear the august and beneficent message of the King-Emperor last winter, who honour and revere His Imperial Majesty as their saviour in trouble, such men could never do a deed like this. For the Viceroy is a representative of the King-Emperor, and no loyal subject can be his enemy and can attempt his life. This is the more so as Lord Hardinge is a veteran statesman and cool-headed official. His rule is liberal and full of benevolence and sympathy for the people. He has displayed firmness in the discharge of his duties, but he has not violated the principles of high policy and love of the people. His acts and his policy may not be acceptable to all classes of the people, but all will admit that he is really a ruler who means well by the people and is a great man. Though all men may not support his policy from motives of duty or selfishness, all cordially recognise His Excellency's genuineness and sense of duty. So no man possessing a sense of right and wrong can be animated by a spirit of deadly enmity and desire for vengeance towards him. The amount of indignation and anger which has been evoked by this incident among the Indian people ought to convince all but the wilfully blind, that the population at large has not a jot of sympathy with it.

The fact is India has got her body of nihilists and anarchists—enemies to society, to their king, and their country, just as Europe has. They seek to destroy all kinds of government. They are worshippers of revolution, emissaries of hell. They do not possess the sympathy or respect of the population anywhere in the world. They are in a sense mad, recognising no restraint and resorting to deceit and falsehood without scruple.

The manner in which the bomb was hurled at the Viceroy clearly shows that it was not the outcome of a sudden fury. The offender did the deed with great deliberation. It cannot thus be attributed to a temporary fit of mischievous intent on the part of an individual. What these men desire is that India should be disturbed by unrest, the rulers should come to distrust the people and thus resort to a policy of repression, that they should through mistake and suspicion harass innocent citizens, so that the population living in constant fear, bound down by repressive laws, and ground down for the sins of others, may come to hate the rulers—thus giving the suicidal and bloody creed of revolution a chance of spreading in the country. It now lies with the rulers to say whether this desire of the revolutionists shall be fulfilled or baffled.

We are indeed anxious and alarmed at this act of outrage. Amidst the general consternation and anxiety and anger now being felt, we can only humbly entreat our officials not to lose control but to proceed calmly and with circumspection; let not the benevolence of the Government be anywise impaired by the outrageous conduct of a handful of anarchists.

32. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th December expresses deep abhorrence at the dastardly attack on Lord Hardinge's life and great joy at His Excellency's providential escape. The manner in which the functions of the Durbar were carried out by His Excellency's order, after the terrible occurrence, showed the true mettle of the English race and the wonderful strength of mind possessed by His Excellency. Lord Hardinge has no enemies in India. Even the opponents of his political policy have been eulogising his high qualities as Governor General. His firm and straightforward adherence to what he considers right has won for him the admiration of all. Under his rule peace has returned to India, and he is always planning schemes for the good of the country. Now the question is, who can the assassin be? The *Englishman* has tried to raise the spectre of political anarchism in this connection. But how can it be reasonable to ascribe to political discontent an attempt to assassinate a person who has brought peace to the country and is always prepared to eradicate the causes of discontent among its inhabitants? So long as the real culprit is not detected, nothing definite can be said in this connection. A true Hindu could not commit the crime, for, like the King, the King's representative also is a god in his view. It is, however, a different thing if a Hindu youth, misguided by Western education, has done it. In conclusion, Lord Hardinge's speedy recovery is prayed for.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

33. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th December cannot believe those who hold that the Delhi outrage has no political significance. It can very well be the work of men who find their influence wane if the people are contented, and who think the aggravation of discontent, as the result of an official policy of repression, favourable to their interests as calculated to strengthen their party. Lord Hardinge was restoring peace to the country, and unless he was killed the path for these assassins would not be smoothed.

NAYAK,
Dec. 24th, 1912.

34. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th December writes:—
If Krishna saves, who can kill? If Krishna kills, who can save? It is Krishna's mercy which has saved Lord Hardinge from the very jaws of death. Such an unlikely event happens only when one possesses in an especial degree the divine favour. All Bengal to-day prays to God with folded palms for the speedy recovery of Lord Hardinge.

NAYAK,
Dec. 24th, 1912.

The report of this incident has not filled us with anger; it did not throw us into a fury of hatred and disgust, a thirst for vengeance. We stand with heads bowed down in shame and indignation and sorrow. Had the Hindus' spirit remained strong, had India not been captivated by European civilization with its atheistical tone, such an act of sin could not be possibly committed in India. The British have never acted as *atavias* (deadly enemies) in the sense of the word as used in the *Shastras*, i.e., they have not demolished our temples, violated our women-folk or interfered with our religious observances. Why, then, should such a demoniac and cowardly act be possible in India? It is this thought which makes us hang down our heads in shame. It is because a spirit of atheism and of luxury has developed in our community, because the sinful ideals of Europe have come to be introduced into our society that these Satanic deeds are repeatedly cropping up. Who else but God, the saviour of the fallen, can remove this stigma from among us?

We hear that at the moment the bomb fell, some among the crowd cried out "Bravo, bravo"! We are not prepared to admit that a man descended suddenly from the heavens and hurled the bomb. Our idea is that in a matter like this, there was a great deal of preliminary preparations undertaken. That is why we think that had the police been more cautious, had they guarded the roofs and verandahs of all the houses in Chandi Chowk through the agency of spies, such a mishap might have been possibly avoided. What one Indian does other Indians know. So why should not the Detective Department come to know that information as well? Government does not grudge any outlay on this department. If the people on the other side can risk their lives in committing outrages like these, why cannot the officers acting on behalf of Government resolve to similarly stake their lives in defending the honour and existence of the Government? Would it be wise in present circumstances to

retain in highly paid posts men who are beside themselves in terror for their lives? It would be well if the authorities ponder on this point. If men in the crowd really cried out "Bravo," the inference is that the affair is a singularly complicated one; it was not the work of a maniac or of a stranger. The peace of India will not any longer be preserved by selfish, sycophantic officers, skilled in the art of *salaaming*. Resort must now be had to more competent men. Encouragement should be offered to men who will stake their lives in the discharge of their duties. There is a duty now also incumbent on the leaders of public opinion in the country. It will not do for them simply to indulge in lamentations and make a show of fury and remain content therewith. They must take steps to purge the country of this sin. Through their constitutional agitation they have sowed the seeds of discontent in the country. Those seeds have now sprouted and germinated into fruits and flowers. Unless they pull out this poison tree, none else will do it for them. It is now their bounden duty to come to the co-operation of Government straightforwardly and honestly in keeping the peace of the country. It will not do simply to profess loyalty; they must be loyal in conduct also. If a murderous outrage like this be committed on a ruler like Lord Hardinge, our hopes of the future will all utterly perish. No other great ruler will take up our cause. We must show that we are worthy of the kindness of such a ruler. We know Lord Hardinge to be a far-sighted and liberal-minded statesman who will not change his policy because of this one act of outrage. He knows that the respectable classes have nothing to do with acts of sin like this. Still we have our duty to do, and why should we not discharge it?

NAYAK,
Dec. 25th, 1912.

35. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th December points out the necessity of showing abhorrence at the dastardly Delhi outrage in a practical way instead of by merely convening meetings to express lip-sympathy and platform consternation. The leaders of the country must proceed vigorously to help the Government with money, advice and information in detecting the criminal and eradicating anarchism from the country. The Delhi affair, continues the writer, could not be the work of a single man or a madman. It was the effect of a deeply conceived plot, carefully matured by many people. There must, therefore, be men in the country who have information about it either directly or by hearsay, and they ought now to come forward to help the Government with such information. The *Englishman* has advised a further strengthening of the detective force. But experience shows that detectives in this country do more harm than good. They are recruited from the scum of the Indian community, and have neither the tact and talent to do their work neatly, nor the honesty to do it conscientiously. The people they shadow easily discover them, so that their purpose of detecting crime is foiled. Under the circumstances, they have recourse to falsehood and oppression for the sake of their service. In this manner they become instrumental in swelling the number of anarchists by aggravating discontent. And this is what the anarchists themselves want. They want that Government and Government officers should be oppressive, and by their oppression bring about anarchy in the country and thus swell their ranks. In a vast country like India it cannot be possible for the Government to maintain peace with the help of the policeman's baton, unless the people can defend themselves. The anarchists have realised how easy it is to commit dacoity in this country. They commit this crime for livelihood and luxurious living. It has been said that the Delhi outrage was committed by the Bengal and Punjab anarchical bands in union. We shall not for the present contradict this theory. But we cannot but think that the crime could not be committed without the help of local men. We do not know whether there was any political purpose, but we are sure that there was the purpose of earning a livelihood at the bottom of the outrage. If Government adopts a hard repressive policy, the ranks of the wicked men will be swelled and they will be able to commit dacoity more easily for earning money. They flourish in the midst of discontent or disorder. This is the reason why they have brought about a huge commotion in the country by trying to assassinate a generous, high-minded, far-sighted and impartial Governor-General like Lord Hardinge, by whose grace peace and contentment were returning to the country and whose policy of administration created

high hopes in the minds of the Indian people. It was the work of no single madman. A madman would have been caught at once. A single man also could not have escaped detection so long. There is undoubtedly at the back of the culprit a party, wealth, intellect and suitable arrangement. If the police work intelligently and cleverly, they will surely get the right clue and be thus able to bring the offenders to punishment.

36. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th December writes:—

NAYAK,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

The Delhi outrage—"Our duty." On the very day of the bomb outrage at Delhi we said that it was the bounden duty of all people, directly and indirectly, to exert themselves in running to earth the real offender. How this may be done, we set out in detail below:—

- (1) During the time bombs were hurled at passing trains on the Eastern Bengal State Railway with annoying frequency, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee formed a vigilance committee. Let him form such a vigilance committee again, and if a Bengali be concerned in this affair, let the miscreant be found out.
- (2) Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and other Bengalis who went to Delhi in connection with the State Entry must have heard many stories and reports and rumours. They must possess a great deal of knowledge about this incident—so let them put themselves at the head of this vigilance committee and begin work.
- (3) Among police officers Sir Frederick Halliday knows everything about this business from beginning to end. Let him undertake the investigation personally. Rai Saheb Purna Chandra Lahiri owes his title and his present high salary to bomb cases. He is well posted in the past history of such cases. He must therefore undertake this work. So also must those officers of the Bengal Police who have tracked down bomb-makers—men like Rai Sarat Chandra Sen Bahadur, Kumud Chandra Gupta, Purnachandra Biswas, Nandakumar Bose, Chandrakumar Dain, etc. Among Europeans let Messrs. Denham, Daly, Hutchinson, Lowman and other veteran officers gird up their loins. Then ere long the sinner may be found out.
- (4) It will not do to undertake such measures in Bengal only. Let committees of competent police officers and groups of eminent citizens be constituted on the foregoing lines in Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces as well. Let these committees take up the duty of investigation. There is a Mr. Guider in Bombay, who has a great reputation as a police officer. Let him devote himself to this work. If work in this manner proceeds in all the provinces, all the hidden secrets are bound to be out. It will not do simply to indulge in lamentations; practical work must be accomplished.

Our ideas.

We shall now frankly state what our ideas are on this subject, ideas formed after perusing the various accounts of this incident published in the different newspapers:—

- (1) The bomb was a small one and prepared with picric acid, manufactured at home.
- (2) The bomb was largely like the Bengal bombs, but we cannot say if it was manufactured by Bengalis or not.
- (3) It must have been hurled by somebody, but not from any great height, probably from a verandah.
- (4) The offender was a very adept in his business. The man who did this deed must have been a master at this trade.
- (5) It is not impossible that the bomb was hurled from some verandah which was on the same plane as the back of the Viceroy's elephant. The entrance into the Chandni Chowk near the Clock Tower is not very wide—so it cannot have been very difficult to hurl the bomb from a verandah.

- (6) There is a rumour in the city that this bomb was hurled from a place where there was a group of women sitting. If this be true, it is to be inferred that the man who threw the bomb had put on female attire, and a man who is successful in passing as a female, can be only a youth or a boy verging on youth. It is also to be inferred that there was some complicity on the part of local men, who might be either Punjabi Hindus or Moslems.
- (7) It cannot have been the work of an utterly illiterate *gunda*. The bomb-thrower was an educated man and he hurled the bomb in such a way that Lady Hardinge might not be hurt. Perhaps he felt some hesitation in uselessly taking a woman's life. For this reason it was that the bomb was not hurled right into the centre of the howdah occupied by Lord and Lady Hardinge. It was aimed at Lord Hardinge and probably the man took aim wrongly, so the bomb struck the back of Lord Hardinge's howdah. The fuse was on the reverse side, and thus, when the bomb burst, it injured the chobdar. The bursting of the bomb smashed up the howdah, and pieces of metal thrown out by this explosion entered the Viceroy's back. Had the bomb been bigger in size, terrible ruin would have been caused. It was meant probably to kill one or two men only. This saved Lord Hardinge's life.
- (8) There was no one in Bengali attire at the place where the bomb was hurled. Those who were there were all in the dress of up-country or Punjabi Hindus or Moslems. If a woman threw it, she must have been in the attire of a Hindustani or a Punjabi or a Musalmani. She was not in Bengali attire at any rate. And she could not have been really a woman, but a man in woman's guise. That man may have been a Bengali or a Punjabi Hindu or Moslem. But in any event he was educated, cool-headed and practised in wickedness.
- (9) There was a terrible confusion after the hurling of the bomb. This gave occasion to the Satanic offender to escape. Taking the time into calculation, one must suppose he went straight to the station and travelled by the East Indian Railway to Mathura or Agra. If a Bengali, he would travel in woman's attire to Brindaban, else he would travel by the North-Western Railway straight in the direction of Shaharanpur. In any event he is not at Delhi and cannot be there.

These conclusions are the result of much thought. God knows how far they are true. At any rate they may be taken as affording guidance to those who are to take up this investigation. If patiently followed up, these may lead to some definite clues. It is difficult to say who did this deed.

CHARU MIHIR,
Dec. 24th, 1912.

37. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th December writes :—

The Delhi outrage. We are deeply grieved to hear of the attempt on the Viceroy's life. It was a lamentable and shameful deed. Luckily Lady Hardinge was not hurt. Thank God, Lord Hardinge's life also has been spared. We are dumbfounded at this incident. We are grieved to hear that it has caused a man's death. It has evoked grief from all parts of the country. His Excellency's sympathy with Indian aspirations is boundless. Every act and word of his has shown this sympathy on his part. He came here amidst a serious crisis, when a great storm of unrest was blowing over the land, deep discontent was agitating the minds of the people, who were labouring under an intense feeling of excitement. His Excellency as by the stroke of a magician's wand has quelled all this unrest and discontent. It was absolutely inconceivable therefore that an attempt should be made on his life.

Lord Curzon created anarchism by partitioning Bengal, and Lord Hardinge has eradicated it by undoing that partition. All Bengal is therefore grateful to him. Not only has Lord Hardinge annulled the partition, he has foreshadowed a scheme of self-government for India. His zeal in promoting education, sanitation, etc., is really charming. All India curses the miserable

cowards who were in any way concerned in this despicable deed. Such cowards deserve no mercy, and we hope the miscreants will be caught and made to suffer the punishments they richly deserve.

But let the inquiry into the crime be conducted calmly, so that the innocent may not suffer. We anxiously await the result of this inquiry.

38. The same sorrow and consternation are expressed by the *Suvarnavanik* [Calcutta] of the 28th December and His Excellency's speedy recovery is earnestly prayed for.

SUVARNAVANIK,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

39. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 27th December expresses horror and abhorrence at the dastardly attempt on the life of the most popular Viceroy of India.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

40. The *Birbhumvasi* [Rampur Hat] of the 26th December says that the incident has immensely alarmed people, lest there should be a return of unrest in the country and a reappearance of men like Khudiram, Prafulla, and the like.

BIRBHUMVASI,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

41. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th December is shocked at the dastardly attempt to take the life of a most generous and popular Viceroy like Lord Hardinge. It

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

thanks God for His Excellency's providential escape and prays for his speedy recovery. It is hoped that the culprit will be detected and adequately punished.

42. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th December, referring to the Delhi outrage, writes that the entire country has been cut to the quick by this act of outrage.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

The Viceroy quite understands what class of men it is who can possibly do deeds like this. All patriots and real well-wishers of the country will denounce acts like these as most despicable and sinful.

43. Referring to the outrage, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th December speaks of Lord Hardinge as an ideal ruler, generous, high-minded, sympathetic, wise, cool-headed

SAMAY,
Dec. 27th, 1912.

and popular. His policy of administration has brought peace and contentment where there were unrest and discontent before. By annulling the partition of Bengal, he has proved the efficacy of constitutional political agitation and of prayer to the Government. His courtesy and large-heartedness have won for him the regard of all the Native Princes. In fact, India has derived immense benefits from his administration and expects to derive more. It is, therefore, impossible to think that the attempt to take his life was due to some political grudge. In conclusion, the writer expresses sympathy with Their Excellencies and prays for His Excellency's speedy recovery.

44. The innate generosity of Lord Hardinge, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th December, has not forsaken him even in his present wounded condition. He has sent through his daughter Rs. 100 to the mahout of the elephant on which he was riding, when the bomb was thrown. Rupees 1,000 and a suitable pension will also be given to the family of the chobdar who was killed by the bomb.

NAYAK,
Dec. 26th, 1912.

45. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th December suggests that Lord Hardinge should do something to assuage the grief of the relatives of the boy who while sitting on a tree witnessing the State Entry into Delhi met with his death, being struck by splinters thrown off by the

NAYAK,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

bursting bomb hurled at His Excellency. He was an innocent lad, who did not expect death; he was enjoying the fun. We trust His Excellency will not be indifferent to this request.

46. Anent the Delhi State Entry, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th December writes:—

BASUMATI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

The speech which was, on behalf of the Viceroy, delivered at the Durbar at the Dewan-i-am on this occasion betokened a desire to benefit India and a heartfelt love for Indians. Every word and act of His Excellency's shows that the welfare and happiness of India stand nearest to his heart. It is for this that the mishap which has befallen him has filled all India with indignation and grief.

47. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th December welcomes Mr. M. Montagu to Calcutta and thus addresses him:—

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 28th, 1912.

Almost all the people whom you are likely to meet here will speak to you of politics. But the vast masses of the Indian population have no idea of

what politics means. Will it not be meet for you to know the minds of these hundreds of millions of Indians? But how will you know them? The sort of people you meet at the Calcutta Club will not be able to give you the necessary information, for these English-educated people have no touch with the poor Indian villagers and have no knowledge of their condition. To speak of India rightly means to speak of the Indian village, for on the prosperity of the latter depends the prosperity of the former. But how can you be acquainted with the real condition of the Indian village? It is indeed a difficult problem. To know the details of our condition, it is necessary to know matters concerning our religion, our feelings, our society, our nationality, our joys and sorrows, our health, and so forth. But you have not the time to know these by direct personal observation, neither is it possible that others will hold before you true and full pictures of them. English-educated men, who are the only people with whom you can converse on this subject, will seldom be able to tell you the truth or the whole truth in this connection. You may, however, get immense help from Lord Carmichael in this matter.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 8th, 1913.

48. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th December cannot understand why

The offer of a dreadnought by
the Indian Princes.

Truth is opposed to accepting an offer of a present
of a dreadnought from the Indian Princes as an
addition to the British Navy. Why should there

be this hesitation now, though their offer of Imperial Service contingents was gratefully accepted by Lord Dufferin years ago? The attitude of Sir Thomas Holdich on this matter is more intelligible. He says that the money for the dreadnought will ultimately have to be found by the subjects of the Native Princes. This is true, but not all Princes are Gaekwars. Not in all States are the revenues spent solely for the benefit of the people concerned. The tax-payer in the Native States oftentimes pays for champagne, shikar, races, motor cars, luxury, the upkeep of a sister of a European stable-keeper, and so on. If part of this money is spent on a dreadnought, we shall not object. We foresee that India must have a navy before long, and it will be well if the British Indian tax-payer were assisted towards keeping up such a navy by voluntary contributions from the Indian Princes. There are many necessary obligations which are imposed on India owing to the existence of the Imperial tax, and it is well that these obligations should as far as possible be discharged by the richer classes, who have ample money of their own to spare.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 4th January, 1913.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 4th January 1913.

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1913

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTEN LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1913

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st June 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunja Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Naresh Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priyo Nath Sen	...
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....
13	"World's Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakrabarty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 22 years.	100 copies.
14	"Current Indian Cases" (a law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

LIST OF NATIVE BORN CHILDREN
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
John Smith	10	M	1895	Washington, D.C.
Mary Jones	8	F	1897	Washington, D.C.
Robert Brown	12	M	1893	Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth White	6	F	1899	Washington, D.C.
William Black	9	M	1896	Washington, D.C.
Anna Green	7	F	1898	Washington, D.C.
Charles Hall	11	M	1894	Washington, D.C.
Frances King	5	F	1900	Washington, D.C.
Thomas Lee	13	M	1892	Washington, D.C.
Sarah Miller	4	F	1901	Washington, D.C.
David Wilson	10	M	1895	Washington, D.C.
Emily Moore	8	F	1897	Washington, D.C.
James Taylor	12	M	1893	Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth Scott	6	F	1899	Washington, D.C.
William Adams	9	M	1896	Washington, D.C.
Anna Baker	7	F	1898	Washington, D.C.
Charles Clark	11	M	1894	Washington, D.C.
Frances Evans	5	F	1900	Washington, D.C.
Thomas Fisher	13	M	1892	Washington, D.C.
Sarah Gibson	4	F	1901	Washington, D.C.
David Harris	10	M	1895	Washington, D.C.
Emily Hill	8	F	1897	Washington, D.C.
James King	12	M	1893	Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth Lee	6	F	1899	Washington, D.C.
William Miller	9	M	1896	Washington, D.C.
Anna Moore	7	F	1898	Washington, D.C.
Charles Nelson	11	M	1894	Washington, D.C.
Frances Oliver	5	F	1900	Washington, D.C.
Thomas Parker	13	M	1892	Washington, D.C.
Sarah Quinn	4	F	1901	Washington, D.C.
David Reed	10	M	1895	Washington, D.C.
Emily Ross	8	F	1897	Washington, D.C.
James Scott	12	M	1893	Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth Stone	6	F	1899	Washington, D.C.
William Taylor	9	M	1896	Washington, D.C.
Anna White	7	F	1898	Washington, D.C.
Charles Young	11	M	1894	Washington, D.C.
Frances Zane	5	F	1900	Washington, D.C.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bengalee* remarks that the difficulty regarding Adrianople still continues, and the Conference may break up any moment without arriving at any settlement. The Turkish delegates, it is quite clear, are determined not to surrender Adrianople. What the result of this refusal on their part will be, no one knows. Already it is being said that the steps which the representatives of the Balkan States would take, should Turkish proposals again prove unacceptable, would partake of the character of an ultimatum; and for all that one knows to the contrary, the horrors of the past few months may be repeated. But in any case civilised humanity will applaud the decision of the Porte not to surrender a fortress which has not yet been conquered. If the Porte were to surrender Adrianople in the present circumstances, it would not be able to retain a particle of its national self-respect, and it is not altogether improbable that there would be another revolution in Turkey.

BENG. LEE.
2nd Jan. 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. Dakaities do not appear, writes the *Telegraph*, to have disappeared from the Dacca Division. The latest that one reads of is the serving of a threatening letter on Babu Ram Chandra Poddar, of Nagarkasba, to the effect that a dakaiti would be committed in his house, and that if he offered resistance he would be killed. This reminds one of the condition of the country a century or half a century back. It would appear that history repeats itself. Violent crime of all descriptions has increased within recent years; and this would point to the inefficiency and worthlessness of the force employed to check and suppress it. Facilities of transport and communication have added to the danger of the situation, instead of helping the cause of law and order. The Eastern districts of Bengal offer further facilities to the robbers owing to its many rivers. But though these are wanting in Western districts, yet so great is the boldness and impudence of the marauders that even in the suburbs of Calcutta they engage the Calcutta police in hand-to-hand struggle. Can this be in any way complimentary to the police? The much-appreciated security of purse and person under the ægis of the British flag has, therefore, been disappearing. If one closely studies the situation, the boldness of robbers on both land and water may be attributed to two reasons—the helplessness of the people and the inefficiency of the police. Indeed, no other province, save perhaps the North-Western Frontier is so infested by dakaitis as the newly constituted presidency of Bengal. It is imperative therefore that the most stringent measures should be adopted for the suppression of this particular form of crime, and the rigours of the Arms Act should at the same time be relaxed in order to teach and enable the people to protect themselves.

TELEGRAPH,
28th Dec. 1912.

3. There is a rumour at Silchar, writes the *Bengalee*, that the Commissioner will hold an enquiry into the alleged Jagatsi *Asram* incidents on the 10th instant at Maulvi-Bazar. In connection with this rumour a correspondent suggests that as the charges are against the executive head of the district and police officials, unless these officers are relieved of their respective charges, independent and voluntary evidence is impossible. What is necessary, is to transfer the officers in question either temporarily or permanently from the district. It is true that they are not on their trial, but serious allegations have been made against them, and although the public are bound to keep an open mind, pending the result of the enquiry, it is obviously necessary in fairness to the officials themselves as well as those who have made the complaints, that the enquiry should be held under conditions which may leave

BENGALIEE,
31st Dec. 1912.

The enquiry into the Jagatsi *Asram* riot.

no misgiving in the public mind. The journal has no doubt the officials themselves would, if asked, endorse this view. It is, therefore, the paper urges with some confidence that the officials in question should for the present be removed from the district.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Jan. 1913.

4. Referring to the serious riots which occurred at Ajodhya and Faizabad (United Provinces), on the occasion of the

The Ajodhya and Faizabad riots on the occasion of the last *Bakr-Id*.

last *Bakr-Id*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the Hindus and Mussalmans broke one another's heads, and that the two cases are now the subject-matter of magisterial enquiry, in both of which a large number of Hindu accused is expected to be committed to the Sessions. As the matter is now pending before a court of justice, the paper must not offer any comments on its merits. But there is a side-issue which is very important and demands the serious attention of the Hindus and the authorities alike. It is that the cow-sacrifice on the last *Bakr-Id* was an outrageous innovation in Ajodhya, and it should never be repeated again. The journal is informed by a very reliable authority that it is evident from all available sources that the killing of kine had never been allowed in that sacred town before the last *Bakr-Id*. Indeed, the Mussalmans have not yet been able to produce any official order allowing them the slaughter of cows at Ajodhya, excepting the one secured by them on the last occasion. Unfortunately there has been gross indiscretion on the part of the district authorities in this connection, and the paper understands this side of the matter will shortly be brought to the notice of the local Government by an influential body of Hindu gentlemen. There is no doubt that in a momentous question like this, the Hindu community in every part of India should unite, and approach the ruling authorities for protection from an outrage which is as gross as it is needless.

(d)—Education.

BENGALUR,
31st Dec. 1912.

5. Referring to a leaderette which appeared in the *Englishman* protesting strongly against the removal of the Engineering College from the vicinity of Calcutta, the *Bengalee* is at one with its contemporary in this matter.

The proposed transfer of the Sibpur Engineering College to Dacca.

Let Dacca have a separate Engineering College by all means, but there is absolutely no justification for depriving Calcutta and the Calcutta University of their only Engineering College. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that the removal of the Engineering College from the vicinity of Calcutta would deprive that College itself of some very important advantages it now enjoys—advantages which may be said to be essential to its success. The Committee themselves have stated the objections to which the proposed transfer is open with considerable force, and it is not at all clear how the "other considerations" to which they refer can be said to outweigh those objections. It is a significant fact, by the way, that the recommendation of the sub-committee appointed to consider this question, which the Dacca Committee have incorporated in their report, is not a unanimous recommendation, three of the most competent authorities being of opinion that "the advantages of Calcutta as an engineering centre outweigh the considerations to which the majority attached the first importance." The paper is, therefore, decidedly of opinion that the Sibpur College should not, in any of its branches, be transferred to the Dacca University, and that whatever arrangements may be made for engineering study at Dacca should be supplementary to what is now done at Sibpur and which should eventually be done in an improved form somewhere else in the vicinity of Calcutta.

BENGALUR
31st Dec. 1912.

6. In two long articles on this subject, the *Bengalee* writes that it cannot see its way to support the proposal for the establishment of a college for the well-to-do classes. The proposal, as the Dacca University Committee recognise, is not new. It has been put forward from time to time, and on every such

A college for the well-to-do classes.

occasion it has met with opposition from the better mind of the country. The Committee in their report have not altogether lost sight of the serious objections to which a scheme for a separate class college is open, and what they propose is a sort of a compromise. "The students," says the report, "will enjoy the advantages of the physical training and social life afforded by the University; they will have their playing field, they will take part in the inter-collegiate and University matches, they will use the gymnasium, and they will become members of the Union and other University societies. They should be taught to ride, a riding school and accommodation for their ponies being provided. Thus the students, while enjoying the special advantages of their own college, will join in the general corporate life of the University and will have ample opportunity, both in work and in recreation, to mix and to compete in friendly rivalry with the undergraduates of the general colleges." The journal will say at once that in the form in which the scheme is now put forward it is certainly free from some of the objections to which a class college would, under ordinary circumstances, be open. But the objections that still remain are too serious to be overlooked. In the first place, the paper is not prepared to accept the proposition that a college for the well-to-do classes is a necessity. If in England, which is one of the richest countries in the world, no separate college is deemed necessary for the well-to-do classes, with what plausibility can it be urged that in India, which is one of the poorest, such a college is a necessity? "There can be no question," says the report, "that Bengal has suffered from the failure on the part of the upper classes to take their proper part in the educational system of the country." But surely it cannot be said that the responsibility for this failure rests with either the Government or the public. One most important fact which the Committee have carefully kept in the background is that there are some members of the well-to-do classes who desire that their sons should not be placed on the same footing with boys belonging to classes below them, even for purposes of education. It is this desire which is at the bottom of the demand which has been put forward from time to time, and it is a desire with which neither the Government nor the public can sympathise. On the Committee's own admission some of these boys go to Oxford or Cambridge. Is any special provision made for them or for English boys of their class in those Universities? Why should the Dacca University go further than Oxford or Cambridge? The only result of the proposed measure would be to widen the cleavage between the so-called upper and the middle classes, and this would be detrimental to the interests of both. But the strongest objection to the scheme is that it would be prejudicial to the very cause which the Committee have in view. Social life and things of that kind are all very good, but a University, after all, exists very largely for the intellectual advancement of its alumni. It cannot for a moment be doubted that if the boys of the so-called upper classes are isolated in the intellectual aspect of their education from the middle class, which is the back bone of every healthy community, their education is sure to suffer? It is of the utmost importance that the same education should be imparted to all students, to whatever class they may belong. It has once more, repeats the journal, to be borne in mind that the idea of starting a college for the well-to-do classes is by no means a new one. After the abolition of the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, it was proposed to start a Zamindars' College. The proposal was received with much opposition that it had to be abandoned. That, of course, is no argument against taking it up again. Good causes suffer in the same way. They have again and again to be pressed home and are at last triumphant. The argument in favour of the college is that the well-to-do classes have not been drawn to the State system of education. The assertion is only partially true. The paper knows of distinguished representatives of the land-owning classes who have taken the fullest advantage of the University system and have won the highest degrees of the University. The truth is that the scions of well-to-do families are sent to the colleges and schools like the boys of the middle class, but they do not pursue their studies very far. There is not the same incentive to earn a living or to make a name—the domestic surroundings are often unfavourable to those strenuous efforts which alone can secure success in college life. It is altogether a misunderstanding of the whole situation to say

that all that is needed is a college, and the boys of the well-to-do classes will exhibit passionate yearning for learning. There is no country in the world where there is a well-to-do class such as exists in England, but there is no separate college for them. They sit side by side in the great temples of learning, and imbibe from the middle classes all that they have to teach them—the qualities of strenuousness and virility, the dauntless determination to surmount all difficulties, and they, in their turn, impart to the middle classes the old world courtesy, the geniality, the chivalry which often are associated with high rank and status in society. It is true that England is a democratic country, but even in feudal times, there never was a college for the well-to-do classes. There are enough of sections and castes amongst Indians. It would be a public misfortune to accentuate these differences by having a sectional college. The founding of such a college would be a distinctly retrograde step and would do infinite harm to the community. The paper hopes the Government will veto it.

BENGAL, 2nd Jan. 1913.

7. A correspondent writes to the *Bengalee* as follows:—"It is said that a B.A. passed teacher of a certain village high English school has recently been appointed Professor of English Literature of the A. M. College. We are at a loss to understand why he has been placed in charge of English literature, superseding such an able Professor as Babu Rajani Nath Guha, late Principal of the Braja Mohan College, who is already on the staff. Select and difficult works of poets like Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Goldsmith and writers like Macaulay have been prescribed as I. A. English course. Without meaning any disparagement to the new Professor, I might say that experienced first class M.A.'s often find it a difficult task to teach them. Dr. Chatarji is a worthy and considerate man. The students of the college and the educated gentry of the town have been highly displeased with this arrangement of his. We earnestly draw the attention of the college authorities to this matter."

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 28th Dec. 1912.

8. Referring to the annual Report on the Municipalities of Bengal as published in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it is, as is generally the case, the usual collection of dry facts and figures, relieved here and there by stray views on the working of particular Municipalities as supplied by the executive officers concerned. It begins with a covert fling at the "spasmodic interference" with the working of the Municipal Commissioners. This is perhaps a mild diplomatic form of official protest against the independence now and then displayed by those elected Commissioners who are not of the "*Jo Huzur*" type. If facts and figures had been given instead of a vague and veiled insinuation like this, it would have been perhaps demonstrated that this "spasmodic interference" often came from a conscientious elected Commissioner when he found himself unable to support the views of the executive head. At least one would then have been able to judge how far this admonition is well merited or otherwise. Apart from such concrete instances, it appears out of place and meaningless to say the least of it.

REIS AND RAYYET, 28th Dec. 1912.

9. The Government of Bengal, remarks the *Reis and Rayyet*, has made a grant of Rs. 50,000 to enable jungle-clearing being carried out in definite localities, with a view to watching the effect of the course on malaria. That the results will be encouraging, if the scheme is properly and judiciously executed, is almost certain. If instead of devoting themselves almost exclusively to the distribution of quinine packets, the sanitary authorities had before this turned their attention to clearing jungles and filling up pools, malaria would by now have been more under control. The conferences that have sat up to this time to investigate the matter have cost the State a sum of money which, devoted to the evil more directly, would have gone a long way to secure the desired result. It is a matter for congratulation that Government has at last seriously taken up the question, and the paper trusts the scheme

which has been just inaugurated will be persevered in and pushed forward with due earnestness. The public are grateful to Lord Carmichael for the interest he is taking in the sanitary condition of his presidency.

(h)—General.

10. The Indian public have learnt, with a sense of horror and indignation, writes the *Bengalee*, the news of the dastardly attempt made on the life of His Excellency the

The Delhi outrage.

Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. The feeling in Bengal and all over the country is one of profound gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for the modification of the partition and the great boon of provincial autonomy promised in the Despatch of the Government of India, 1911. The appointment of the Public Services Commission is an index of His Excellency's hearty desire to do justice to the claims of the people of this country to wider employment in the public service. Lord Hardinge has been one of the most illustrious of Indian Viceroys, and to throw a bomb at such a ruler is a piece of folly which is doubly criminal, and which only a madman could be capable of. The country is peaceful and tranquil, and has reverted to the old normal conditions. The journal, therefore, refuses to believe that any political reasons underlie this act of madness. It is profoundly grieved to learn that His Excellency has been hurt, and hopes the injuries are trivial, and from every Indian heart will go forth the prayer that His Excellency will speedily recover from their effects. It is sad to think that a poor "jamadar" who was behind His Excellency should have lost his life in the performance of his duty. Those who commit these acts of folly are not only insensible to the sufferings which they cause, but they also forget that misdeeds such as theirs are calculated to strengthen the hands of reactionary politicians.

BENGALUR.
24th Dec. 1912

11. "It is felt that the outrage is not the work of a fanatical individual, but the result of a conspiracy. It is understood that the Chief Commissioner and the Imperial

Ibid.

Criminal Investigation Department are in constant touch with the Government of India, and all possible means will be taken to bring the culprits to justice." In reproducing the above from the *Statesman* of the 31st December, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that if the outrage be really the work of a conspiracy and not of a fanatic, it is of course essential, in the interests of both the ruled and rulers, that no stone should be left unturned to bring that nefarious gang of dark assassins to justice. But to admit that there is yet an organized conspiracy in the country to commit such foul deeds, is to cast serious reflections on the Criminal Investigation Department. Indeed, this department, armed with more than plenary powers has been hunting sedition and anarchism in every corner of India for the last 7 years, and it surely does not reflect much credit on their energy, wakefulness and detective ability, if there is yet left a body of men to manufacture bombs and hurl them at no less a personage than the Viceroy himself. It, however, goes without saying that if the Delhi outrage was the work of a conspiracy, the number of such conspirators must be very small. Indeed, this is the view of such a shrewd and wide-awake administrator as Sir Charles Bayley. The journal cannot be too thankful to His Honour for explaining the situation very clearly in his speech at the public meeting held at Ranchi to condemn the outrage.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Jan. 1913.

12. Reverting to the *communiqué* regarding the Raja of Narajole's apology, the *Bengalee* remarks that it has naturally

The apology of the Raja of Narajole to Government.

created a commotion in the minds of the public. It is to be sincerely regretted that this step should have been taken just when all were trying to forget the lamentable disclosures made in the protracted trial. In fact the public were startled at the revelations made by the three defendants, viz., Mr. Weston, Mozarul Huq, and Lal Mohan in their depositions before Mr. Justice Fletcher. It is useless to conceal the fact that the judgment of the Appellate Court was disappointing in the extreme and came as a rude shock to the public. Therefore it would have been wiser not to have reopened anything in connection with the Midnapore case. But the ways of officials are sometimes inexplicable, and it is thus that

BENGALUR,
24th Dec. 1912.

one has the misfortune of witnessing the issue of this *communiqué*. It is essentially necessary, in the interests of public justice, to disclose the circumstances under which the Raja's statement was obtained. No sane man can believe that the Raja would be such a fool as to make such a statement voluntarily, knowing full well, as he must have, that he was liable to be criminally prosecuted on the statement, which he was going to make. Apart from the worthlessness of the statement, it shows that the Raja is capable of making various statements at various times and, as such, they must be absolutely of no value to any one for coming to any definite conclusion on any matter. Is it to be understood that the statement which he has now made and which is the subject of the *communiqué* is true and the statement which he made on solemn oath in open court is false? Is it to be understood, moreover, that the Government is really going to act upon that statement? It is being freely talked about that Mr. S. K. Agasti, retired District Magistrate, now residing at Midnapore, was the intermediary to procure the statement from the Raja. The journal should like to know if any Government officer asked Mr. Agasti to procure such a statement. It is to be regretted that before the publication of the statement the officials concerned probably did not consider the effect which it would have on the public mind. The statement as read, is in direct contradiction to the evidence which the Raja had given, and its immediate effect is to bring discredit on the judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir Ashutosh Mukharji. The paper is not prepared to attach any importance to the strong rumour which is gaining currency in Calcutta that the statement was secured with a view to discredit the highest Court in Bengal. It is, therefore, essentially necessary that the Government should at once issue another *communiqué* to remove such an impression from the public mind. It is true that three learned Judges of the High Court reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the Midnapore Appeal Case, but the public are not satisfied and could never be satisfied that it was the reversal of a wrong judgment. The paper has not yet been able to secure an authorized copy of the judgments of Mr. Justice Woodroffe and Mr. Justice Coxe, and is, therefore, not in a position to criticise the judgments, which it is anxious to do. The journal would certainly have preferred not to deal with this lamentable case, but the present official *communiqué* makes it necessary to revive this unpleasant theme again.

BENGALUR.
26th Dec. 1912.

13. On the 21st December last, writes the *Bengalee*, a public meeting was held in the Midnapore Hardinge School hall protesting against the proposed partition of the district of Midnapore. Though held in court time, practically all influential men of all classes were present in the meeting. Babu Bhubaneswar Mitra, doctor and zamindar, voter to the Supreme Legislative Council, was voted to the chair, proposed and seconded by Babu A. C. Mitra, zamindar, and Akhil Chandra Chabhi, big merchant. The first resolution that the inhabitants of the district of Midnapore in public meeting assembled most respectfully and loyally protest against the proposed partition of the district inasmuch as it is injurious to the interests of the people of the district as a whole and no cause has arisen at all. Babus M. S. Maity, Chairman, Midnapore Municipality, Gauganarain Dutt, a big merchant, Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Barrister-at-Law, respectively proposed, seconded and supported the resolutions. A strong partition protest executive committee has been formed, who are going to submit a memorial to the Government after taking signatures of almost all the important inhabitants of the district of Midnapore.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th Dec. 1912.

14. Reproducing the following from the Allahabad *Leader* about the Bihar sessions of the Congress:—"We learn with extreme regret that the Congress session at Bankipur is the poorest attended after the first Congress at Bombay in 1885, the total number of delegates being a little more than 200, including those from Bihar itself," the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that its information is also the same, namely, that only 200 delegates attended the Bankipur Congress. Now, who are responsible for this sad pass to which a national organization has at last been reduced? The fact need not be concealed that the Congress is no longer national in its character. As a matter of fact, a large section of the educated public, who call themselves non-Conventionalists,

The Conventionist Congress.

and who are not less intelligent or less patriotic than the Conventionists, have seceded from the national organization. The former did their very best to bring about a united Congress. With this object in view, an All-India Conference was held at the *Patrika* office, and certain resolutions were passed there and accepted both by the Conventionist and non-Conventionist leaders who attended it, to the effect that under certain conditions a unity should be brought about between the two contending parties. But Sir P. Mehta stood in the way and the much-desired compromise fell through.

The paper thinks the prospect of a united Congress not yet hopeless. Indeed, the difference between the Conventionists and non-Conventionists is practically nothing. All that the Conventionist authorities have to do is to cancel their creed-signing condition. There might or might not have been a necessity for introducing this creed element in the constitution of the non-Conventionist Congress in years just gone by. But now that the policy of the Government has been changed, there is absolutely no need for such a stultifying factor. The journal trusts another serious attempt will be made to bring about a united Congress on the lines laid down at the Conference alluded to above, with such reasonable modifications as the circumstances demand.

It goes without saying that even if every session of the Conventionist Congress is attended by a large number of delegates, it cannot yet claim to be an organ of the entire educated classes, so long as a section of them, fully their peers in every respect, keep aloof from it. The Conventionists are thus running their organization on a palpably wrong principle. They call themselves representatives of the nation, while others who are as good patriots as they are, do not admit their claim to such a position. The result is, the enemies take advantage of this dissension and do their best to frustrate the progress of this country. So if the Conventionists are really influenced by patriotic motives, their first duty is to undo the mischief which their short-sighted policy of the last five or six years has produced.

If the promoters of the Conventionist Congress had done some substantial work during the time the organization was in their possession, they might have made some claims upon the goodwill of the educated classes. But beyond passing some "mamuli" resolutions, they have absolutely done nothing. What they do is to sleep throughout the year, awake for three days in the latter part of December, make some noise and then fall asleep over again, to repeat the same procedure at the ensuing session. Then, again, ponder on the nature of the sacrifice which they exact from those who attend the Congress as delegates. Every year the latter have each of them to spend something like Rs. 150 or more in the shape of travelling expenses, delegation fee, food expenses, etc. Then, again, the Christmas is one of the three long holidays in the year when most of the members of the legal profession can take some rest. But they must forgo it to attend an assembly which only talks and does no work. Need anybody then wonder that the Conventionist Congress is declining fast and its Bihar session was attended by only 200 delegates?

15. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The startling news comes from Washington that Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the American Congress, publicly declared in a speech at Staunton that 'he favoured the independence of the Philippines at an early date.' The Philippine islands are not yet fifteen years under the administration of the United States, and now it is proposed that they should be made free! Such an incredible feat can perhaps be performed by the Americans alone. In our own case, even if the English desire to leave this country of their own motion, we would implore them to stay here, for circumstanced as we are, we cannot do without them. But surely Indians are fully entitled to be governed on Colonial lines. It would be the proudest day for England, as Lord Macaulay said, when India would be under the control of a Parliamentary system of government. What a pity that Provincial autonomy, which was distinctly promised by the highest authorities in England and India, was not conferred on the people of India. This measure of statesmanship would have established British rule firmly and permanently on the hearts of the Indians. But we forget all alien rulers are not Macaulays and Woodrow Wilsons."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Jan. 1919

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGAL
1st Jan. 1913.

16. The elections of members for the Bengal Legislative Council will take place, writes the *Bengalee*, by the Municipalities on the 3rd and by the District Boards on the 6th. In the meantime very active canvassing has been going on. So far as the candidates themselves are concerned, the paper has not a word to say. They are well within their rights in availing themselves of all lawful means to secure their return. But the journal has received information from sources, the authority of which is indisputable and the details of which it is prepared to submit to Government, that officials, including even district officers, are interesting themselves in these elections, helping some candidates and using their influence against others. In special it has been reported that some officials are anxious to keep out of the Council men who have been distinguished for their independence and public spirit. The journal, therefore, earnestly appeals to the Government to issue an official *communiqué*, if necessary by wire, to the district officers and their subordinates all over the Province to observe absolute neutrality in the forthcoming elections and to make it known to all concerned that electors are at liberty to vote as they please according to their conscience.

BENGAL
1st Jan. 1913.

17. The responsiveness of the present Government of Bengal to public opinion, is, remarks the *Bengalee*, one of its many notable features. Yesterday the paper called the attention of the Government to an instance of official interference with the elections to the Bengal Legislative Council, and appealed to the Government to issue a circular to all district officers directing them and their subordinates to maintain an attitude of absolute neutrality. The journal is glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore, the Chief Secretary, has, with his usual promptitude, issued such a circular. The paper earnestly hopes that, having regard to the instructions of Government, no official interference of any kind will take place in the forthcoming elections, and, further, that steps will be taken to undo the mischief that may have been already done.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGAL
3rd Jan. 1913.

18. In referring to a very interesting speech delivered by Mr. A. J. Balfour at the 248th annual festival dinner of the Royal Scottish Corporation at the Holborn Restaurant, the *Bengalee* remarks that speaking of the doctrine of nationality he said that it had played a great and a beneficent part in the construction and reconstruction of the modern world and had been a great engine for uniting sections of mankind, although occasionally it had had the opposite effect of dividing mankind. What Mr. Balfour claimed for his fellow-Scotsmen was that they had seen how absolutely to reconcile this principle of nationality with what might be called Imperial patriotism. The paper has nothing whatever to urge against this claim, but the speaker evidently forgot that if Scotland, of all parts of the Empire, except England, had achieved most in this respect, the reason was that no other part of the Empire enjoyed such a measure of equality with England in the government of the Empire as Scotland did. The two have, indeed, grown together in her case—participation in the government of the Empire and imperial patriotism; and they shall grow together in the same way in other cases. The goal which Mr. Balfour places before the different parts of the Empire is the goal which many of them have already placed before themselves. It is the opportunity they lack; not the desire. Here is an extract from the speech:—"The Canadian, the Australian, the New Zealander, the citizen of South Africa—I need not enumerate all the great dominions and dependencies of this country—they must have and they ought to have and they will have their own feeling of separate nationality. Do not let us discourage their feeling of local patriotism. Let us only ask them to follow the example of Scotland and to cultivate that feeling of nationality for themselves, the Canadian for Canada, the Australian for Australia, but all for the British Empire." Is this not

precisely the goal which the Indian National Congress has placed before itself? But how is this goal to be attained unless the fullest opportunity is afforded to India both for development on national lines and for participation in the work of the Empire? How much trouble, by the way, could have been avoided if in the days of the anti-partition agitation officials in Bengal did not forget the obvious truth that India not only "must" but "ought" to cultivate the feeling of nationality! For the rest, it is worthy of note that Mr. Balfour, who has been Premier in the past, and may be Premier again, does not in this matter draw a line of demarcation between the self-governing Colonies and the dependencies. They are all alike to cultivate the feeling of nationality and to reconcile it with the wider patriotism which, for want of a better name, is called Imperial patriotism.

L. N. BIRD,

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The 4th January 1913.

